



# MANITOBA PARLIAMENT.

THIRD SESSION OF THE EIGHTH  
MANITOBA LEGISLATURE.

Members Talk Strongly in Favor of Increased Economy and Vote Themselves the Local Industry—Preliminary Acquiesces About the School Question Argument.

Monday, Feb. 23rd.

The speaking having taken the chair a petition was received and granted on motion of Martin and O'Malley.

The provincial treasurer, Hon. D. H. McMillan, on rising to move that the house resolve itself into a committee of supply, etc., said it was customary as the speaker was aware for the treasurer to make some statement to the house as to the financial position of the province of Manitoba, as to the expenditure for the past year and also to the requirements of the government for the country during the financial year, as may appear necessary. His remarks would be chiefly in explanation of the expenditure for the past year. The revenue is well known by all that it is very little explanation. While the revenue is small, the interests of the province are such that the proper distribution and economical administration is of the utmost importance. It is a very limited revenue had to be provided the administration of justice, the maintenance of public institutions, etc., also for agricultural grants, for educational grants and a great many other things. But first he would refer to the revenue of last year after which the expenditure. The revenue for the last year as would be observed by reference to the public accounts amounted to \$2,339,425. The largest item of this, of course, was the Dominion government subsidy \$1,812,263. This was practically the same as they had been receiving since 1883. That meant that the revenue of the province had practically been stationary for the last nine or ten years because outside of the grant the sources of revenue are very limited, amounting to little more than \$500,000. The subsidy is made up of interest on capital held by the Dominion government, allowance for government, also in lieu of vacant lands and the population per capita grant, but the full amount to which the province was entitled on this item had not been received. He would say a few words in explanation. Previous to the taking of the census in 1891, the provincial government had received a grant for 150,000 population, but since that time the population had greatly increased and yet the grant had remained the same. An approximate estimate had shown that the grant should have been increased about the end of 1893. The hon. treasurer had been asked, however, that an understanding with the Dominion government had been arrived at, which would increase the subsidy of the province from 1891 to the census which was taken in 1896. It was estimated that the population would increase year by year and as was indicated by the census of 1891 that the population had reached and exceeded 150,000 and they were entitled under the statute to have a census taken in 1896. Therefore was the earliest that they were entitled to ask for a census to be made. The subsidy was paid every six months and the population had increased in the per capita allowance last year from the Dominion government, he (the treasurer) had communicated with the finance minister the Hon. Mr. Foster, as early as January, 1896, on the subject, calling his attention to it and claiming an increase in the subsidy on the estimate of the increased population of the province to 200,000 at the end of 1896. He had furnished the finance minister with a statement showing the estimated increase by settlement of immigrants and the ascendancy of births over deaths, making a total population at the end of 1896 of 207,000. The figures had been very carefully prepared by the department of agriculture and represented the actual state of things, and the estimate in the opinion of the government was rather above the mark. He had received several communications from the deputy minister of finance, delaying the consideration of the matter from month to month for various reasons, by the Dominion government, which documents would be laid upon the table of the house. One of the honorable members opposite had criticised the government because it was found necessary to go to the expense of sending two of its members to Ottawa about the matter and had inflicted some words of censure on the government because he thought it was unnecessary. It might seem to honorable members opposite that in a small matter like this that the government should not be so particular, but it should be necessary for members of the government to go to Ottawa to have it arranged, and he was sure it would be a great relief to the honorable members to know that the responsibility of this that the government should be relieved of. He quoted from a letter received from the deputy minister of finance stating that it would be impossible for the finance minister to take up the question just at this time, unless the members could make it convenient to go to Ottawa. They did not anticipate having to go down for an interview and it would not be a great relief to the honorable members to know that they did so at the express wish of the Dominion government. When, however, it was arranged to meet the Hon. Mr. Foster they were able to represent very strongly the claims he had made, substantiating them with some valuable evidence. Finally the finance minister allowed the estimate of 190,000 and agreed for the grant to be increased on that basis of population for 1896. This was not the full estimate according to the returns and thought they should have had a per capita grant on, at least, 200,000; however, they could not get any more and had the better of the deal. The finance minister's estimate of 190,000 as there was no definite way of fixing the population without taking a census, and even if the Dominion government had consented to this method the cost of a census would have been greater than the gain, and it would not have been wise to entail this cost on a government who have already a deficit of over \$300,000. The increased grant the honorable member thought was a considerable addition in the revenue of the Province of Manitoba. In regard to some swamp lands he must enter a protest against the way they had been treated in this matter by the Dominion government. He referred to the length of time occupied in the inspection of the swamp lands in the province, the excessive cost attached to

that inspection and the long delay in handing the land over to the provincial government. Under the terms of settlement they were to have the swamp lands after inspection by the Dominion government and they were only to be charged with the cost of these lands when vested. Up to October, 1892, some 338,374 acres had been transferred to them. They had had no more swamp land handed over to them in 1893 though they had been charged with 19,923 acres, with which they had no right to be charged. The time taken to make the inspection was not at all satisfying occupying a period of some nine or ten years, and Manitoba had received as the result only 338,374 acres. In that time every acre in Manitoba could have been inspected, the swamp lands selected and the business completed by transferring to this province every acre of swamp land. It had cost them \$100,000 for inspecting 338,374 acres of land. This was equal to 28 cents per acre. It was going to be charged throughout the inspection the swamp lands were going to be quite a drain on the province. The inspectors had taken nine or ten years over their work which might have been done in a month. Would anyone say that \$100,000 was a fair amount for the selection of 338,374 acres and was it a reasonable time in which the work could be done? By a comparison of the cost of the Dominion government of Manitoba had to make a selection of the reserve lands of the M. & N. W. railway. Its lands covered a considerable area of territory. Two inspectors had been sent to inspect the quality of these lands, which took a part of two summers. They inspected 220,000 acres lying on the shores of Lake Manitoba. They made a careful inspection and were not a year and a half working, noting the quality of the land and general description of the lands, and the cost was only \$4,922.32. At this rate the cost of the inspection of the swamp lands should have been \$7,500 instead of \$100,000. It was, however, the way in which the Dominion government treated everything in expenditure of Manitoba. I have showed that it has cost three or four times as much as it would have cost had it been managed by the government. The charges are very excessive, and it is no wonder they have a deficit if all their business has been transacted after this extravagant fashion.

He referred to some items in connection with the revenue for the year, he mentioned first that from liquor licenses, \$26,111.69 derived from charging hotels and cities \$105, and in the country, \$110, wholesale liquor in cities, \$220, and in the country, \$275. In addition, which the municipal authorities have the right to charge equal fees and do so in nearly all cases. From fines there had been estimated \$5,700 and received \$4,800. The estimate, the increase being due to the rigorous enforcement of the law. Another item mentioned was the estimated revenue from law stamps, \$13,000, the amount received having been \$12,111.69. The revenue was derived from the general depression affecting business. The estimate of receipts from the Manitoba Gazette was \$2,500; there had been received \$2,244.24 or \$245.76 short. The estimate of receipts from the estimated receipts were \$20,000; the amount received was \$20,044.19. The daily average per patient paid by the Dominion government for an inmate in the asylum was \$3.00. Insurance at fees there had been received \$7,891; this was the first year that anything had been received from this source, from succession duties, also for the first time, \$1,000. In addition, for other miscellaneous items consolidated revenue account was \$91,094.25, almost the same as the province has been receiving for the last nine or ten years. The revenue from land taxes had increased in 1895, the increasing power of the government as a corresponding amount is paid out for salaries and expenses. So with interest, from which was received \$10,807.71, as this is money borrowed of farmers supplied the power and any additional help required. Another item was the expenditure on railway and bonds, the M. & N. W. railway, \$307,204.4. The preceding government had given land for taking the bonds as security, and this government had to provide for the interest if the companies did not. The amount given this company was \$18,314.03; there had been paid out \$18,292.92. The claim now was \$18,292.92. The claim now was equal to \$18.43 cents per day. The M. & N. W. Col. railway had been paid \$15,291.43, had been repaid in full. To the Winnipeg and H. R. railway for interest on bonds had been paid \$7,793.32; altogether \$102,465.87, for which there was no security. The company now owes this government about \$456,000.

the allowance for the treasurer's department, it was found that the salaries in the three departments named above were \$400 less than in 1889. In the department of education the expenditure was \$123,497.12 last year. This was mostly distributed in grants to schools in cities, towns and rural districts of \$120 a year to every school open for the full term, without regard to the number of pupils. The city of Winnipeg received \$102,490.00 from this grant last year. For normal schools for training teachers in the city and elsewhere that the grant had been \$9,999.00. Had it not been for these grants many districts would no doubt have been able to provide for the education of their children. The department of agriculture had expended \$7,500.00. The word "expenditure" was scarcely an appropriate word to apply, as much the larger part had been given in cash grants. Among the items given for various purposes at hospitals and other benevolent institutions, the sum of \$10,100.00 for immigration was mentioned. This was smaller than the amount given for a number of years past. It was decided to reduce the grant to \$7,500.00, being favorable owing to the agricultural products being so cheap. The expenditure in the attorney-general's department was \$127,500.00; out of this was paid the cost of the land titles office, \$3,500.00, and the cost of administration of justice, \$25,000.00. In the latter there had been very considerable increase in the cost during the last four or five years; last year was \$23,431.30 more than in 1889. This was caused by the increased population of the province. In 1889 there were thirty-one prisoners in all the jails in the province; at the end of last year there were seventy-six. In the public works department was expended more than in any year, \$142,913.29, the largest item being the expenditure for maintenance of public institutions, \$55,000.00. This included the asylums at Selkirk and Brandon, the deaf and dumb institute, the home for incurables in Portage la Prairie. As with the attorney-general's department the cost of maintenance of these institutions was increasing rapidly from year to year, notwithstanding the fact that the government had been able to cut down the per capita expenditure on the inmates to a considerable extent. In 1887 it was 75 cents per patient per day; in 1893 it was cut down to 60 cents, and last year it was only 55 cents for the maintenance of lunatics in the asylum. The increase of expenditure was caused by the increase in population. In 1887 there was only one insane asylum with a daily average of 181 inmates; and the cost for the year was \$22,151. In 1894 there were 257 inmates, and the expenditure was \$54,665. In the home for incurables there were 100 patients last year; the cost was \$3,000. In the deaf and dumb institute there were forty-one children; the cost was \$10,000, or 75 cents each per day. The total number of inmates in public institutions was 345, as against 187 in 1887. While there had been considerable increase of the expenditure, the cutting down of the rate per day showed the economy of the minister was exercised in that department. The item for aid to municipalities and public works, \$29,155, which was \$15 less than the estimate. A new expenditure for well-digging had been incurred. In many districts good wholesome water could be obtained at a very little cost; but there were other sections where it was difficult to get a good supply and the people were hampered in their attempts to secure it. The government had obtained a well-digging machine in July and sent it to the northwest portion of the province. The success had been so great in getting good wells where there was no water that demands came from all parts of the country, and two additional boring machines had been supplied. The government supplied the water and the farmer supplied the power and any additional help required. Another item was the expenditure on railway and bonds, the M. & N. W. railway, \$307,204.4. The preceding government had given land for taking the bonds as security, and this government had to provide for the interest if the companies did not. The amount given this company was \$18,314.03; there had been paid out \$18,292.92. The claim now was \$18,292.92. The claim now was equal to \$18.43 cents per day. The M. & N. W. Col. railway had been paid \$15,291.43, had been repaid in full. To the Winnipeg and H. R. railway for interest on bonds had been paid \$7,793.32; altogether \$102,465.87, for which there was no security. The company now owes this government about \$456,000.

Following is an abstract from the estimates as presented to the House by the Provincial Treasurer:

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES.	
Legislation.....	\$ 21,500.00
Members.....	1,800.00
Salaries.....	1,050.00
Expenses.....	6,500.00
Printing, binding, etc.....	2,000.00
Audit office.....	2,500.00
Library and museum.....	12,700.00
Executive council.....	2,200.00
Salaries.....	1,000.00
Expenses.....	1,200.00
Elections.....	4,500.00
Treasury department.....	6,500.00
Salaries.....	750.00
Expenses.....	5,750.00
Grants.....	21,500.00
Miscellaneous.....	12,700.00
Provincial secretary's department.....	5,500.00
Salaries.....	5,500.00
Expenses.....	50.00
General packing stationery.....	100.00
Manitoba Gazette.....	2,000.00
Unforeseen.....	2,000.00
Department of education.....	123,000.00
Grants.....	123,000.00
Manitoba University.....	3,500.00
Dominion Teachers' association.....	100.00
Department of agriculture and immigration.....	5,800.00
Salaries.....	725.00
Expenses.....	23,275.00
Agriculture and statistics.....	29,257.26
Grants.....	9,000.00
Immigration.....	9,000.00
Miscellaneous.....	1,541.33
Expenses.....	66,525.38
Attorney-General's department.....	6,700.00
Salaries.....	6,700.00
Expenses.....	22,800.00
Land titles office, Winnipeg.....	10,210.00
Land titles office, Portage la Prairie.....	6,700.00
Land titles office, Brandon.....	6,175.00
Land titles office, Morris.....	2,500.00
Land titles office, general.....	13,500.00
County courts.....	6,000.00
Police courts.....	1,200.00
Police.....	4,800.00
Licenses.....	5,350.00
Court house, maintenance.....	7,500.00
Jail officers.....	7,500.00
Administration of justice.....	24,000.00
General unfree.....	3,000.00
Constitutional litigation.....	1,000.00
Provincial lands department.....	2,200.00
Expenses and inspection.....	1,300.00
Taxes.....	1,900.00
Cost of swamp lands commission.....	19,000.00
Public Works department.....	142,913.29
Salaries.....	7,250.00
Expenses.....	135,663.29
General employees and expenses.....	4,000.00
Mtce. Log and departmental buildings.....	3,700.00
Mtce. Log and departmental buildings.....	3,902.45
Mtce. Log and departmental buildings.....	5,410.00
Mtce. Log and departmental buildings.....	1,200.00
Mtce. Log and departmental buildings.....	1,310.00
Mtce. Log and departmental buildings.....	2,350.00
Mtce. Log and departmental buildings.....	2,500.00
Mtce. Log and departmental buildings.....	11,200.00
Mtce. Log and departmental buildings.....	19,425.00
Mtce. Log and departmental buildings.....	9,740.00
Mtce. Log and departmental buildings.....	17,225.00
Mtce. Log and departmental buildings.....	5,000.00
Mtce. Log and departmental buildings.....	5,200.00
Mtce. Log and departmental buildings.....	5,200.00
Mtce. Log and departmental buildings.....	5,200.00
Mtce. Log and departmental buildings.....	2,200.00
Mtce. Log and departmental buildings.....	500.00
Mtce. Log and departmental buildings.....	1,500.00
Mtce. Log and departmental buildings.....	3,000.00
Mtce. Log and departmental buildings.....	6,000.00
Mtce. Log and departmental buildings.....	800.00
Mtce. Log and departmental buildings.....	5,000.00
Mtce. Log and departmental buildings.....	25,000.00
Mtce. Log and departmental buildings.....	2,000.00
Mtce. Log and departmental buildings.....	30,000.00
Mtce. Log and departmental buildings.....	163,022.35
Municipal commissioner's department.....	1,500.00
Charters.....	150.00
Postage and incidentals.....	1,500.00
Total.....	\$ 719,294.63
ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.	
Subsidy.....	\$ 1,812,263.75
Interest on school lands.....	10,000.00
Fines.....	10,000.00
Fees.....	12,000.00
County court fees.....	12,000.00
Law stamps.....	12,000.00
Land titles, general fees.....	5,000.00
Marriage licenses.....	1,500.00
Sale of estates.....	1,000.00
Manitoba Gazette.....	2,000.00
Three per cent. gross earnings.....	9,000.00
Liquor licenses.....	20,000.00
Interest.....	31,000.00
Private bills.....	700.00
Refunds.....	2,000.00
Provincial lands.....	2,000.00
Support of incurables.....	5,000.00
Support of lunatics.....	20,000.00
Insurance act fees.....	12,000.00
Succession duties.....	2,000.00
Sundry revenue.....	3,000.00
Total.....	\$ 718,087.75

loan, the expense of the provincial treasurer going to London in connection therewith, and \$10,000 for work on the view of the reduced cost of living. He held that there should be reductions of expenditure that members' identity should be cut down \$500 and the members of the cabinet that each, also that the speaker could very well part with some of his portion, and that a large number of employees were receiving from \$1,500 to \$2,500 which could very well be cut down.

Mr. Duncan replied to Mr. Frame's objections to comparisons with the Norway government. The hon. gentlemen had been an earnest supporter of the extravagance and misappropriations of that administration. Asked by a member of the opposition to give some instances of misappropriation Mr. Duncan referred to the \$22,000 bonds given to the Hudson's Bay Railway company without security. The cost of surveying swamp lands, he claimed was not included in the charge for selecting them and should not have been according to the agreement. He maintained that the swamp lands when selected, should have been put in the hands of the province and that there should not have been any leakage or disappearance of such lands. He charged the Conservative party with extravagance, giving as an instance the cost of the survey of swamp lands by Mr. N. P. E. at a profit to the promoters of the Dominion by over \$1,000,000 in the years 1878 to 1894, and the increase of the expenditure from \$23,000,000 in 1878 to \$23,000,000.

Mr. Armstrong was prepared to give the government all the credit due for their administration of affairs in a reasonable economical manner. As to the H. R. bonds it was chiefly owing to the opposition that it was that the act had been passed separating the bonds of the H. R. from the U. S. to \$1,000,000. He charged that \$900,000 had been spent by this government for a road to the U. S. boundary, which did not complete with the H. R. and the U. S. boundary. He charged that \$2,000,000 had not been for the support of Conservatives, the Norway Government would have been defeated if it had not been defeated by an act of treachery to the Roman Catholics of the province.

Mr. Martin congratulated the provincial treasurer upon the lucidity of his statement, and had no doubt that he would before long be finance minister at Ottawa. He went on to speak of the cost of inspection of swamp lands, and explained the circumstances under which Sir John Macdonald had offered to transfer the grant for the swamp lands to the province in order that the province might be able to undertake the drainage of these lands. He held that the cost of the inspection was not to be regarded as too high, as the grant had not been too highly paid. He said that the cost of the inspection of the swamp lands was not to be regarded as too high, as the grant had not been too highly paid.

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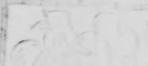
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## HEAVY ORDNANCE

COULD NOT CRACK IT.

Satisfactory Tests With the Carnegie Armour Plates.

Carnegie armor furnished a surprise to ordnance experts at Indian Head recently, and it is possible that a distinct advance in warship protection has been made by the Pittsburgh concern, whose managers conceived the idea that the resistance of a Harveized plate might be increased by reheating it and smothering it under rollers subsequent to the completion of the American surface carbonation process, and after this toughening its texture and minimizing its internal strains, spraying its surface with ice water to secure the advantages of chilled hardening. A seventeen inch plate similar to those made for the batteries of the battleships was treated in this manner and reduced to a thickness of 14 inches. It had the usual wooden backing and was attacked with a ten-inch gun, under all the conditions attending the trial of a 14 inch plate. The first shot had a striking velocity of 1,500 feet per second. Its point went in about seven inches, and it "spat" completely, the great mass projecting in a small lump. Not the slightest crack was detected in any part of the armor. Although struck point blank with a shell having the highest penetrating velocity required under service conditions, practically no damage was done, and in the opinion of the chief of ordnance, Commodore Sampson, the plate, although but 14 inches thick, could not be considered in the 14 inch class. It gave the orders to treat it as 15-inch armor, and the gunners put enough additional explosive behind another 500 pound projectile in the big rifle to give a striking velocity of 1,900 feet per second, which is the maximum power that can be exerted by the American 10-inch gun, and considerably more than could be expected of any foreign weapon of the same size. Altogether there was 231 pounds of broken hexagonal powder behind this shot, which struck close to its predecessor, in the same vertical line, it crumbled to pieces, leaving a disfiguring hole and a lot of fused metal where it hit, but the plate showed no crack, not even where it had been presumably weakened by the first attack.

The huge 12-inch gun was then wheeled into line and trained upon the plate, and enough powder was crammed in behind its projectile to give it a striking velocity of 1,500 feet per second. It bored a clean hole through the plate, but its tremendous blow failed even to develop a radial fracture. No further tests were deemed necessary, as this was the ordnance to which 17-inch armor is subjected, and the 14 inch plate was evidently unequal in resisting power to the batteries of the Oregon, Indiana, and Massachusetts. It remained only to better than they had done, however, and it is now an open question whether a practical discovery has not been made by which hundreds of tons weight may be saved without sacrifice in efficiency in the battleships, apparently two inches in armor thickness may be saved by the improved treatment if this test is corroborated by those sure to follow, and the weight of that two inches saved from the exposed surface of modern fighting vessels means tons upon tons of added guns, machinery and coal.

## NORTH AMERICAN LIFE.

A Year of Great and Unprecedented Success.

The annual meeting of the North American Life was held at its office, Toronto, on Tuesday, January 20th. The president, John L. Blaikie, Esq., was in the chair, and surrounded by a goodly number of prominent policy holders and guarantors. Mr. Wm. McCabe, acted as secretary. The Annual Report submitted, after advertising to the intensity of the financial stringency which had characterized the year 1894, presented the following successful results: Applications were received for new insurances and restorations for over \$3,000,000, the amount exceeding that of any former year. Entire satisfaction had been expressed by the holders of the present policies which had matured in 1894, and the report of the consulting actuary allotting the profits to those maturing in 1895 had been approved by the directors.

Summary of the Full Financial Statement and Balance Sheet for the Year Ending December 31st, 1894.

Cash income	\$58,894.93
Expediture (including death claims, endowments, profits, and all payments to policy-holders)	286,193.40
Assets	1,987,446.30
Reserve Fund	1,504,020.00
Net surplus for policy-holders	338,216.75

William McCabe, Managing Director, Audited and found correct.

William Carleton, M.D., Auditor.

Auditing Committee of the Board, Edward Gallie, James Scott.

The report of Mr. W. T. Standen, of New York, the company's consulting actuary, was very full. Referring to the very careful investigation which he made of the company's methods and systems of business, he declared that an investigation had conclusively proven to him the very great degree of excellent and administrative capacity brought to bear by the officers of the company. The secret of the company's prosperity must be found by looking back to 1881, the success achieved since that time being the result of the strong and enduring foundation then laid. He further said: "In view of the serious depression in business during the past two years, your increase in premium income is very noteworthy, and will be found to be very unusual. The increase of \$625,500.55 in premium income for 1894 evidences the adaptability of your agency staff, and prove that it consists of men of vision and intelligence, who know how to apply their energies with the best effect. Your gain in interest receipts speaks well for the judiciousness of your investments. The comparatively high rates of interest obtained is something for which the holders of your deferred dividend policies may be profoundly grateful. The valuation of your assets and the determination of your liabilities have been conducted conservatively, and they show a clear surplus of \$338,216.75. This surplus fund shows beyond any question the absolute security you are enabled to offer to policy-holders during even the

## THE HUDSON BAY RAILWAY.

The Ottawa Telegram in Reference Thereto and Mr. Doyle's Opinion.

A telegram has been forwarded from Ottawa stating that it is learned on the best authority that an arrangement has been effected between the Hudson's Bay people and the government. Wm. Mackenzie, of Toronto, and D. Mason, Montreal, who were in Ottawa in connection with the matter, left for home the other evening. The statement is positively made that an order-in-council has been passed granting aid, which the promoters agree will be sufficient to ensure the construction of the road to the Saskatchewan. The scheme is to announce to the people of the Northwest that the government is granting such assistance as will ensure the completion of the Hudson's Bay route to the bay in order to induce the coming emigrants; but the fact is that the arrangement is only to help build the originally proposed colonization road to the North Saskatchewan. It is a condition of the grant that Hugh John Macdonald should run for Winnipeg. It is doubtless known that Mr. Macdonald's party holds a judgment against the road to the bay, or \$2,000,000. This, it is understood, is to be paid.

This Mr. W. A. Doyle, of Beulah, does not support, nor does he believe the farmers of Manitoba will. He says: "The farmers are a unit on the Hudson Bay railway. They will endorse a proposal for a completed line to the bay, they laugh at the idea of this last scheme. I meet hundreds of farmers and they have little use for this catch proposition of simply building a line to the Saskatchewan. I have been a conservative all my life, and I take no stock in any scheme to build the H. B. R. which is thrown before the people on the eve of an election. We have such schemes before us on too many occasions. Those who want an excuse to support the government may vote on this plea."

## All for a Little "Aid."

The marriage of a grandfather and a grandmother, the romantic result of an advertisement, took place in Saratoga, N. Y. recently. The advertisement which appeared in a local paper on February 1st, was as follows: "A gentleman of means and good standing, money of no interest, as the object is to secure a good wife. The contracting parties were Samuel Massey, who keeps the St. Charles hotel at Ballston, Spa., and Mrs. S. P. Flagler, of Saratoga. The ceremony took place at the residence of the bride, the officiating clergyman being the Rev. Charles Polletreau, of Christ Episcopal church, Ballston, Spa., and the Rev. William Orr, of the Congregational church, of Saratoga. Mr. Massey is upwards of 60 years old, and his bride is a few years his junior. Mr. Massey's first wife died last summer and Mrs. Massey's first husband about a year and a half ago.

## When You Eat.

Proper manufacture of mayonnaise is an art almost akin to china painting. In making hotel and caterer's chicken salad these days, first get your cold pork. Beware of beef of a dull, deep color. Return it to the butcher and get your money back. A Chinese dish successfully reproduced in this country is broiled ham with honey sauce. It is a gastronomic proverb that neither the nibbler nor the glutton appreciates a feast. Fish can never be too fresh. No food more quickly spoils than members of the finny tribe. Gladstone will eat none but stale bread, and is a great believer in the efficacy of it and milk as life-prolonging food. It is claimed by a musical journal in Italy that vocal capacity disappears in families where meat is eaten. A new alleged remedy for insomnia is ordinary white onions, sliced and eaten raw an hour before retiring. Of course, some sufferers may prefer to be awake!

## Live Stock Notes.

Early maturity in all kinds of stock is of prime necessity if we grow for profit. The cow that is regularly groomed will eat less feed and give more milk than just a cow, by her side, that has not this attention. The cow is made for good or bad when she first comes into milk. Temper depends altogether on the treatment, and yield in a large measure on the care bestowed on her in milking. Because some colts that were foaled crooked became noted horses is no sign that colts of the kind are desirable. History only tells of the few that became famous; it says nothing of the thousands that never sold for enough to pay for the feed their dams ate while carrying them. If you have a mare that throws crooked foals sell her.

## Expensive Bibles.

The three most valuable Bibles in the world are to be found at the British Museum, the National Library in Paris, and the cloister of Belemia, near Lisbon. The first is in manuscript, written by Alcuin and his pupils, and in the year 800 was presented to Charlemagne on the occasion of his coronation. The Paris Bible was purchased in 1527 and dedicated to Leo X. by Cardinal Ximenez. One of the three copies, printed on vellum paper, was sold to England in 1789 for 12,000 francs. The Belemia Bible is in nine folio volumes and is written on parchment. Louis XVIII. made the Portuguese Government a present of the volumes.

## A Good Dueling Method.

A good method of meeting a duelling challenge was one which was employed on a certain occasion by a French statesman against an illustrious rival. The statesman received from his rival, for no reason whatever, a challenge to fight a duel. The writer was a densely educated man, and nearly every word in the challenge was misspelled. The statesman responded with the following letter: "Dear Sir—You have called me out without any good reason. I have, therefore, the choice of weapons. I choose the spelling book. And you are a dead man." The duel was never fought.

## NEW POSTMASTERS.

Changes Made in the Department Service for March 1st.

The following new post-offices in Manitoba and the Territories were opened on March 1st: Dufresne P.O.—Sec. 16, Tp. 9, R. 6 E., Manitoba. Basil Laurin, postmaster. Lily Plain P.O.—Sec. 24, Tp. 48, R. 1 W., of 3rd, Saskatchewan. Alfred Bennett, postmaster. Norgate P.O.—Sec. 2, Tp. 20, R. 5 W., Manitoba. Malcolm McMillan, postmaster. Prosperity P.O.—Sec. 16, Tp. 16, R. 32 W., of 1st, Assiniboia. Robert Christian, postmaster.

The following new postmasters have been appointed: Richardson P.O.—J.B. Mercer, vice H. Richardson, Jr., resigned. Breckenridge P.O.—William Porter, vice W. Wilson, resigned. Crescent Lake P.O.—Walter T. Murray, vice W. H. Anderson, resigned. Llewellyn P.O.—Mrs. Margaret Hunter, vice W. Hunter, deceased. Longlake P.O.—James Mair, vice J. Russell, resigned. St. Germain, vice A. Vermette, resigned.

"How doth the little busy bee?" Well, if you meddle with him much, you will be apt to find out how he doth.

## Tidings From Zionville.

I suffered everything but death from indigestion during four years and tried all sorts of medicine to no effect, at last I was advised to try Burdock Blood Bitters, and before finishing the second bottle I was as well as I could be, and have had good health ever since. Benj. Stewart, Postmaster, Zionville, N. B.

A doctor's bill seldom reminds us of the comfort he brought when we needed him.

To search out impurities and drive them from the system is the work of Burdock Blood Bitters; thus B.B.B. cures dyspepsia, constipation, bad blood, biliousness and all diseases of the stomach, liver, bowels and blood.

The real beauty of woman never fades.

Bow, complexion, blotches, pimples, boils, abscesses, old sores, scrofula and skin diseases depend on impure vitiated blood. Burdock Blood Bitters purifies the blood, removes all effete matter, and cures all the above named diseases.

"The awkwardest thing in the world," says a gun, "Dunno about that did you ever see a man handling a baby?"

In Asthma and Bronchitis. Norway Pine Syrup gives great relief, rendering breathing easy and natural and enabling the sufferer to enjoy refreshing sleep, while a permanent cure often results.

Judge: "Witness, in this altercation did your wife make any sweeping remarks?" Witness: "She did that your honor. She hit me three times with the broomstick."

A Popular Traveller. Mr. G. Frost, of Boston, a popular representative of T. S. Simms & Co., St. John, N. B., in speaking of Norway Pine Syrup says: "It is the best cough cure I ever used and I prefer it to any other. Have given it to friends of mine and it cures every time. It would be difficult now to induce me to use any other."

Don't express a positive opinion unless you perfectly understand what you are talking about.

Norway Pine Syrup cures coughs. Norway Pine Syrup cures colds. Norway Pine Syrup heals the lungs.

**A PAIL OR TUB** of Fibreware will outlast any other kind four to one.

Besides, they are much lighter & have no hoops to rust or drop off.

**E. B. EDDY'S** INDURATED FIBREWARE.

SEE THE NEW **UNCONDITIONAL ACCUMULATIVE POLICY** ISSUED BY THE

**Confederation Life Association** OF TORONTO.

W. C. MACDONALD, Secretary.

IT IS ENTIRELY FREE FROM ALL CONDITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS from the date of issue.

IT IS ABSOLUTELY AND AUTOMATICALLY NONFORFEITABLE after two years.

MUNICIPAL AND SCHOOL DEBENTURES purchased. FULL INFORMATION FURNISHED upon application to the Winnipeg Office or any of the Company's Agents.

C. E. KERR, 467 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

D. MCDONALD, Inspector.

**GRANBY RUBBERS**

BETTER THIS SEASON THAN EVER.

Everybody wants them. Everybody sells them. They wear like iron.

# 25 Royal Crown Soap Wrappers

Mailed to THE ROYAL CROWN SOAP CO., WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Gives you FREE by mail your CHOICE of the following Books and Pictures:

- MODERN HOME COOK BOOK, -
- LADIES' FANCY WORK BOOK, -
- Large List of Standard NOVELS, -
- SIX Beautiful New PICTURES. -

LIST OF BOOKS AND PICTURES MAILED FREE ON APPLICATION.

NONE BUT ROYAL CROWN SOAP WRAPPERS RECEIVED.

IF YOU WANT Fresh : Seeds

Bought direct from the most reliable growers, to sure and seed your order to us. Hand-some Illustrated Catalogue free on application.

J. M. PERKINS, 241 1/2 Main St., Winnipeg

Sun Insurance Office, Ltd. FIRE, Eastern Assurance Co., Ltd. Quebec Fire Assurance Company, London and Lancashire Life Ins. Co. British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co. Lloyd's Plate Glass Insurance Company

W. R. ALLAN, General Agent, Winnipeg

BUCKE & MALEY, Brandon, AGENTS.

SPECIAL GLASSES OPERA GLASSES

If you require GLASSES and unable to call on us write for our "EYE SIGHT BY MAIL." It will enable you to fit yourself. Our stock is the largest and most complete in Canada. All prices.

THE INMAN OPTICAL CO., OPTICIANS

518 520 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG

WHITE STAR

TRADE MARK

COOKING POWDER

BEST IN THE WORLD

PURE & WHOLESOME

CHEW HEISEL'S PEPSIN AND HAVANA FRUIT GUM.

IS THERE A MORTGAGE ON YOUR HOME?

Or are you still struggling to overcome heavy liabilities? If so take out a Collateral Security Policy in The Great West, and if you die, the burden of paying your debt will not fall upon your helpless family. If you live you will receive an adequate CASH return should you require it.

**ALL OVER THE WORLD**

**NORWAY PINE SYRUP**

**CURES COUGHS & COLDS**

PRICE 25¢ & 50¢

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Everybody wants them. Everybody sells them. They wear like iron.

## FOR PARIS' BIG FAIR.

MANY NOVEL PLANS ARE SUBMITTED FOR APPROVAL.

More than one Hundred Candidates compete for the Honor of Being Architect—Description of the Three Designs Which Were Awarded First Prizes.

There are already commenced preparations for the gigantic Exposition Universelle which is to be held in the twentieth century and to be the apogee of the present. The site was decided upon some time ago. It is to be in the Champ de Mars, with the addition of the Bois de Boulogne in the background. The site is to be divided into two parts, the one for the Exposition and the other for the Bois de Boulogne. The site is to be divided into two parts, the one for the Exposition and the other for the Bois de Boulogne.

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When the competition was thrown open 681 architects, engineers and draftsmen signified their intention of competing. The committee of the Exposition, presided over by M. Alfred Dreyfus, commissaire general of the Exposition, has received 681 designs.

For months a feverish activity has reigned in the studios of the principal French architects. The chance of winning the construction of a huge exposition does not occur every day, an exception, moreover, that it is to surpass the Exposition of 1875, which left the Palais de l'Industrie of 1875, which is marked by the Exposition of 1875, which is marked by the Exposition of 1875, which is marked by the Exposition of 1875.

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## THE EXISTING CREATIONS, THOUGH HE TRANSFORMS THEM IN VARIOUS WAYS.

EUROPEAN ECHOES.

Just before his election as president of the French republic was learning to ride the bicycle. He has had no time to give to it of late, but M. a Desmiret Perier and his children are good riders.

It seems likely that the Eiffel Tower will be taken down. The committee in charge of the competition for the buildings for the Paris exposition of 1900 has just agreed that the architects may discard the tower in their designs.

Of 200,000 children within the school age in London, between 450,000 and 500,000 are situated in schools controlled by the London school board. They are taught by 7,500 teachers, one teacher to more than sixty pupils at a cost for instruction of \$18 a year per child.

Halle-Jalil lives in Paris have lately made a sensation by appearing on the boulevards in a new style of headgear. Instead of the scull-shaped "kiss-me-nots" they wear round white straw hats with slightly upturned brims, exposing their profiles and back hair.

Two Russians, MM. Menkhonidjoff and Olanoff, recently arrived at Shanghai after a journey of two years and nine months through Tibet, in the course of which they visited Lhasa and had an interview with the Dalai Lama. It is the first time since 1811 that Europeans have accomplished this feat.

In Upper Tonkin there are wood mines according to the report of a French consul. The wood, which was originally a pine forest, was swallowed up by the earth, which caused it to be buried eight yards. Some of the trees are said to be in danger, the wood is impermeable and is sold to the Chinese for coffins.

## IN HEATHEN LANDS.

The ancient Egyptians salted the bodies of their dead and hung them up in a smokehouse to be dried and cured. They were thus kept for a year, when, perfectly preserved, they were turned over to the relatives for burial.

Many Chinese temples are provided with a bell at the entrance, and when the worshippers enter he gives the rope a pull and rings the bell in order that the Deity may be notified of his coming, and be on hand to attend to his business.

The favorite headgear for ladies in China is the figure of a bird, composed of copper, silver or gold, the wings are made to droop over the temples, the tail covers the back of the head, the head and breast plumes are just above the brow.

Horseback weddings, in which the bride and groom, mounted on horseback, run away from the wedding party who follow them in hot haste, were common in many countries, and may still be seen in Russia and parts of Tartary.

A Roman victor was accustomed to give a great feast by way of celebration. At the feast given by Julius Caesar after the battle of Pharsalus, the people were feasted at twenty-two thousand tables, each accommodating ten guests, and each table was twice covered.

## POINTERS FOR US ALL.

Never did any harm, etc. Well, neither did a rotten egg. The plover would not go deep if the team had anything to say about it. Love never turns back because it sees a mountain or hears a lion roar.

The man who is constantly thinking evil finds a thousand ways to sneak it. Nobody ever made life any brighter for another by growling and grumbling. If you would sleep well at night, be wide awake when a stranger seeks your confidence.

When you go to war with a snake, the battle ought to be with the end where the head is. The sun will keep right on shining no matter how much we may talk about its black spots.

## NEWSPAPER WAIFS.

He—They say kissing is unhealthy. She—Everything has its risks.—Duck. "Jason?" "Why did you name your dog that?" "Because he is always searching for the fleas."—Life.

## WAYS TO GET RICH.

THE ROAD TO FORTUNE IS PAVED WITH PRINTERS' INK.

Shrewdness and sense are necessary in successful advertising. Get something people want, advertise it wisely and it is sure to pay. The best advertising will not create a demand for that which is not wanted.

Success in business is paved by the type-setter and made smooth by the printing press. Brevity is the soul of defeat in some advertising. Grain won't grow to fruitfulness the day it is planted.

The advice of a lesson to a young preacher applies equally well to an advertiser. "Have something to say, say it, stop." The men who fall and go down in oblivion belong to the class who never advertise, advertise occasionally or only as they think their trade will warrant.

There may be a double meaning in the mis-spelled sign in South Brooklyn. "For Sale—A cheap yacht of forty-five tons. Apply to owner, Third Avenue, Big Ridge." An advertisement should tell the whole story in the least number of words, carefully selected and easily comprehended. The display should be adapted to the medium used.

To catch the eye is the first requisite in an advertisement, what follows should be so well put together as to excite the reader's interest and claim his attention to the end.—Printer's Ink.

## PROGRESSIVE WOMEN.

Queen Victoria greatly dislikes a visitor who is shy and colors or looks agitated when addressed. At the finish of the interview the queen generally bows slightly or offers her hand, and then turns a little to one side to save the very trying necessity of an entirely backward exit from her presence.

The empress of Austria has her hair shampooed once a month. It is still beautiful, luxuriant and perfectly black, and when let down touches the ground as she stands, and she is tall. It is said the hair wash requires forty eggs, and the other ingredients are obtained from no less than twenty mysterious bottles.

One of the best-known figures in Paris is Mme. Yver, who, upon the death of her husband, a reporter for the French press, took up his work and has conducted it with marked enterprise. In her rounds she is accompanied by a great white poodle called "The Doctor," who permits no one to trifle with his mistress.

One of the authorities on decoration in England is Mrs. Conyns Carr. She is the wife of a successful theatrical manager, and to her ideas on stage decoration and costume are owed much of his success. Mrs. Carr has designed dresses for several of Mr. Irving's plays, and is almost always Miss Terry's chief counselor on wardrobe matters.

## POULTRY POINTS.

As soon as the old hens can be spared for market they should be fattened and sold. This ought to be done before the hens begin moult. Light, nutritious and easily digested food is what confined fowls require to do well, but no consideration should be given to feed economy.

If disease appears and obstinately resists remedies, it is better to begin with new stock than to breed from those that have been sick a long time. Mark the pullets that you want to keep as soon as you know which ones they are. Then there will be no danger of their being sold or eaten by mistake.

The hens should always have somewhere to dust. It will aid them to rid themselves of lice. If a sound dust of French powder be added to the dust, all the better. Chickens should not be allowed to go on the roosts until they are ten or twelve weeks old. It allowed to roost too young their growth and appearance will be injured.

A small box of charcoal kept where the hens can have access to it will arrest disorders of the bowels from overfeeding. Use it freely burned and break it into reasonably small pieces. CHURCH AND CLERGY.

There are 50,000,000 Lutherans in the world. Luther Foster has been attending an anti-slavery conference for fifty seven years. The Methodist Episcopal church south had an increase of nearly 40,000 members in 1892.

The Presbyterian church is agitating the establishment of a "Temperance Sabbath." The third Sabbath in September is suggested. Amanda Smith, the colored Methodist evangelist, says there are just two things in the Bible: "It shall come to pass," and "It came to pass."

## FLASHES OF FUN.

She—Are you going to any balls this season? He—I am going to three balls tomorrow.—Syracuse Post. "I'm going to become a professional prizefighter." "What? Why, man, you haven't the slightest command of language."—Chicago Record.

## DANCING AND DANCERS.

"That's easy," answered the Chevrolet kid, "They will ride the wheels in their heads."

Gallini, in his "Travels in Africa," declares that the people of the west coast are exceedingly fond of dancing. He once tried to tire them out, but as long as he could raise his hand to his violin they continued to dance, and he was forced to desist.

One of the most famous early ballet dancers was Mme. Mazy, who, being pined by her financial losses, dressed herself in her finest robes and committed suicide publicly by jumping off a Seine bridge at noon in the presence of thousands of people.

Maria Taglioli, the danseuse, was the daughter of an Italian ballet master. She was born in 1801, went on the stage in 1822 and continued her appearances in public until 1847, when she retired. Her greatest successes were in La Bayadere, La Sylphide and La Fille du Danube.

Heine's "Fable," "Mephistopheles," displays "Faust" tempted by a female Mephistopheles, who exhibits to her victim the most celebrated female dances of antiquity, including "Salome," the daughter of "Herodias," while David is also represented as doing a pas seul before the ark.

The ballet d'action is said to have been revived from the ancient models by the famous Duchesse de Maine, who took a well-known part, had music written for it, and set the characters to act it through from beginning to end without speaking a word. It was extremely popular, and established a fashion.

## ACROSS THE SEAS.

The manuscript of Tannhauser has just been sold to a Leipzig amateur for 10,000 marks (\$3,500). In the Marguerite group the recent absolute prohibition of the sale of opium has increased at once the demand for liquor.

The forest land owned by the state in Germany 33 per cent. of all forests; in Scandinavia, 15 to 20; in France, 10; in Switzerland, 4; and in Italy, not 2. The English postmaster-general has just announced that private cards with a half penny stamp affixed will be accepted as postal cards within the United Kingdom.

M. Schneider, the head of the great French foundry, was married the other day in Paris. Greuze has grown in sixty years from a village of 500 inhabitants to a town of 30,000 people—larger than Krupp's town of Essen.

Russia proposes to connect the Baltic with the Black Sea, according to recent report. The rivers Dnieper and Dniestr are to be joined by a canal, surveying has been begun at both ends of the route, and Cherson is spoken of as the harbor for the canal on the Black Sea.

Newspapers in Russia were forbidden some time ago to make any reference to the dresses worn by the empress on state occasions. This was done because one paper by mistake reported her as wearing a dress which at that time was completely out of fashion.

## NICKNAMES OFTEN HEARD.

Henry VIII. was called Bluff old Hal, from his rudeness and coarseness of speech. James Boswell was nicknamed the Bear-leader, from his association with Johnson. Golden is called the Apostle of Free Trade on account of his labors in that direction.

John Calvin was the Pope of the Reformation, from his influence among the reformers. Louis Brandebach was called the Demagogue of Divinity, from his rare eloquence. Archduke was the Father of Comedy, because he was the first Greek satirist writer.

Arno was the Walter Scott of Italy, because of his skill in the line of historical romance. John Seiden was the Walking Library, because of the amount and diversity of his knowledge. William Hogarth was dubbed the Javert of Painters, from the satirical character of his works.

## FRUIT BUDS.

Doesn't your orchard want mousing? For apples and pears autumn planting is best. Almonds or white spots among huckleberries and blackberries are hardly rare enough to deserve much fuss to be made over them.

The complaints of the authorities about zinc found in America dried apples, seems to be "much ado about nothing." The English walnut may be a semi-tropical fruit, and not entirely hardy, but it flourishes and bears well in protected spots, especially in the suburbs of cities, as far north as western New York and lower Canada.

Corn stalks cut in pieces two feet long (whole or split), set around the tree and tied up and bottom with willow or binder straw will stay on for years, and protect the tree from sun, frost, borers, and rabbits. At last this is what one of our contemporaries says.

## A TRAMP ON TRAMPS.

A TRAMP'S NARRATIVE AND HOW THE "COPY" WAS SECURED.

The Story of a Vagabond's Life—Hard Lines that Became Second Nature to an Educated Man Who Liked Strong Drink—His Remedy for Tramps.

He slipped in unannounced. "Excuse me," he said, falteringly, "but I want to see one of the writers on this paper—a man who has a scholastic of mine twenty-five years ago. I don't remember his name, for whisky has taken my memory."

The man was a tramp—a little fellow with piercing black eyes, gray hair and unkempt beard. He stood quietly in the doorway as two or three names were suggested to him. At the mention of the fourth he stopped. "That's it," he exclaimed. "Where is he?"

When the little tramp learned that his boyhood companion was in another city, he went at once to the editor of the paper, and shook his head and put out his hand. "Well," he said, "I will humble myself at your feet—a stranger's—and ask for a dime. And say," he went on, "wouldn't you like to buy a copy of my life? I am an educated man and I can give you an article worth printing."

He received little encouragement and he went at once to the editor of the paper, and shook his head and put out his hand. "Well," he said, "I will humble myself at your feet—a stranger's—and ask for a dime. And say," he went on, "wouldn't you like to buy a copy of my life? I am an educated man and I can give you an article worth printing."

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## FRUIT.

The Family Doctor Tells of Its Healthfulness as a Food.

If English people would only realize the immense importance and value of fruit as an article of diet in the early morning, we should find its appearance far more general on the ordinary breakfast table. Of its healthfulness the scriptures may be taken as a guide, and there can be no question whatever, and more fruit and less animal food would undoubtedly conduce to a much healthier condition of body.

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